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fulness of the historical and comparative study of European law; its results ought to be gratefully received by students of history as well as by the members of the profession, for which it is particularly designed.

C. H. H.

THE ESSENTIALS OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW. By Amos G. Hershey.
New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. pp. xlviii, 558.

There was a place for this book; and the place is now filled creditably. The plan is to give a rapid survey of the whole subject, with such bibliographical material as will enable the reader to go into any special topic as deeply as he may wish. The book assigns proper proportions to the respective subjects. History is not over-emphasized. Nor is ethics. The attempt has been to present International Law as it is. The citation of judicial decisions does not go far beyond the material in Scott's *Cases on International Law*; and this sort of restriction is part of the wise modesty appropriate to a book professing to be an elementary introduction. The various Conventions and Declarations of Hague Conferences, and of similar bodies, appear not in an appendix but in the text, the pertinent provisions being presented at the places where they explain the respective topics. Perhaps it might have been well to indicate more clearly that many of these provisions have not yet received formal approval from the countries in interest; but for practical purposes it must be admitted that in such Conventions and Declarations, even though not yet ratified, the student almost always finds useful statements of that which is believed by good authorities to be sound.

As the scope of the book includes the whole of International Law, and not simply that part which is administered in courts, this is not in the strict sense a law book, or even a book prepared with special reference to the needs of law students. Yet the extra-legal matter, even though it be, as it seems to be, vastly the greater part of the text, does not render this book unacceptable to those who seek law only; for the book is so small that the extra-legal matter seems to be no more than even the most narrow-minded of lawyers might well accept as a necessary atmosphere explanatory of the law which has grown up within mere ethics and etiquette and diplomacy. Nor will the legal reader be repelled or injured by the non-legal tone in which the author deals with such of the points as can be said to be in the full sense law. In truth the person seeking for strict law is expected to use this book as a guide to other books. For this purpose the citations — numbering thousands — are of great value. Prefixed to the volume is a list of authorities covering twenty-eight pages. Bibliographies are appended to thirty-four of the thirty-five chapters. On almost every page are foot-notes giving references. Thus the book deserves a place in that small group to which any one interested in bibliographical material is much indebted — the group which includes Scott's *Cases on International Law*, Bonfils' *Droit International Public*, and Oppenheim's *International Law*.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR. THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES. By Isaac A. Hourwich. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912. pp. xvii, 544.

Recent studies of immigration into the United States, and especially the reports of the Immigration Commission, have dwelt much on the economic consequences of immigration, and have advocated restriction of immigration. Dr. Hourwich's book is an argument against restriction, turning upon the thesis that immigration does not affect rates of wages and exists because demanded by